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GEORGE WARREN, Editor,

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SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Why All Men With Any Character to Lose Among Them Will Vote and Work for Hancock, How the Policy of the Republican Party Drove the Most Decent of Its Southern Members

From Its Ranks.

At a conference of prominent Southern Republicans, held in New York last week, the following address, indicative of the feeling among the class of men the South as long as they considered it in 1873-4.

The undersigned, having earnestly supported the Republican party in carrying out the principles of the reconstruction measures of Congress in the Southern States, feel constrained by the present situation in public affairs to state some of the grounds upon which a change in the party character of the national administration is demanded.

tration is demanded.

The reconstruction measures were precipitated upon the South in a time of great public exitement. They were to subvert ideas, habits, and conditions fixed by the usage and experience of generations. This was to be done at a time and under circumstances well calculated to produce most serious apprehension. The disfranchisement of the principal property-holders, coupled with the enfranchisement of the whole body of former slaves, to be put into operation in the midst of a disrupted condition of Government, alarmed the most thoughtful and patriotic citizens. Thoughtful men had boyed and expected gradual and carefully-tested steps in the adjustment of matters so vital to the peace and equilibrium of society.

But the slarm and opposition were greatly in-

But the slarm and opposition were greatly increased by the disgraceful and reckle a cenduct of many of the persons intrusted with the execution of this new order of things. This conduct inflamed prejudices and provoked conflicts. Instead of discountenancing the mis conduct of these persons by its restraining attention, the national administration has continually extended to them special countenance and favor, and has repressed the exertions of the more worthy and judicious supporters of reconstruction. We deem it sufficient simply to state the facts, without indulging in any warmth of expression or referring in detail either to the repeated acts or to the general spirit and policy by which the the present and preceding administrations have made the management of reconstruction a curse to the colored race as well as to the white people of the Southern States.

But the first apprehension in relation to the immediate execution of the principles of the re-construction measures has been greatly relieved by time and the test of experience. The disby time and the test of experience. The dis-franchisement feature having been removed, there is now a general acquiescence in the prin-ciples involved, as indeed nothing more than the fundamental ideas of the American system of government. But the recollection of unre-strained abuses still remains, and there is still a deep-grounded apprehension that such abuses may at any time be repeated in their worst form as long as the national administration continues in the hands of the Republican party.

We are satisfied from personal knowledge derived from observation and from participation in the reconstruction policy, that a change in the party character of the national administration is now the surest and best means of places.

the party character of the national administration is now the surest and best means of placing reconstruction upon a safe and peaceful
basis, and of at once uniting the country in mutual confidence and kindly relationship. And,
as this should be the first and leading purpose
of the American people in the pending Presidential election, we believe it ought to override
all party attachments and considerations.

To elect a Republican President at this time
by a sectional vote would be a public calamity
of the gravest character. It would unquestionably set back the growing sentiment of nationably set back the growing sentiment of nationmatter appealing to feeling rather than sober
reason, we cannot well omit alluding to the
fact that the Republican party has made its
present campaign, a direct attack upon the
South by seeking to revive against it the distrusts and hostile feelings engendered by the
war. We cannot be unmindful that this is being done for the purpose of securing a party
trimph which is to install such distrust and
hostility in complete control of the national administration. It is natural and reasonable that
the Southern people, so threatened, should
unite in resisting, by their votes, the consummation of such a purpose; and that they should
appeal to the thoughtful and just men in the

We are unable to see in any existing condi-tions a reason why such protection should not be extended. Slavery no longer exists, so there is absolutely no sentiment in the South that would favor its restoration, and scarcely any that regrets its destruction. The Union has been reconstructed upon the basis of freedom and political equality, and there is no element in the South that would attempt to have it otherwise. The sentiment has become practically universal among the Southern people that the Union is best security to their liberties and the surest the guarantee of their future prosperity and happiguarantee of their future prosperity and happiness. But they would not conceal their dread of evil from the organization into a political party of all who are unfriendly to them, for the purpose of controlling the common Govern to their oppression and injury.

We have sincerely regretted the failure of the Republican leaders to recognize the true situ-ation of the Southern States. Their mistakes and wrongful conduct, in the execution of the Reconstruction acts, have caused us to despair of their ability to establish mutual confidence of their ability to establish mutual confidence and harmony between the sections. The sec of their ability to establish mutual confidence and harmony between the sections. The sections grounds upon which they are seeking to carry the pending election have forced us to distrust their disposition to regard the Southern people as equals in the Union, for worthy to be trusted as participants in the common Government of their country. They have year by year steadily driven from the party in the South numbers of its most considerate and carnest supporters, until they have practically destroyed it in every Southern State. Its revival in the future would be placed beyond all possibility by the success of their present attempt to elect a President by a sectional vote, under the hostile attitude they have made this campaign assume.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock has placed the Democratic party upon the most elevated plane of devotion to the Union, the constitution and the execution of the laws. He has pledged the country an administration upon the safest and soundest principles of free institutions. This piedge is guaranteed by his proved devotion to the Union and his great public services, and by the firmness and purity of his private character. We confidently believe that his election to the Presidency is the safest and surest means of removing all remaining obstacles to the perfect and peaceful establishment of reconstruction upon the basis of freedom and political squality and of restoring complete reconclination and confidence between all sections of the country and among all classes of the reconstruction. The Southern reconstruction and the provise of the country and among all classes of the reconstruction. restoring complete reconciliation and confidence between all sections of the country and among all classes of the people. The Southern people would then divide upon other issues, with no regard to race distinctions, and there would soon be established a normal condition of political sentiment and action, conducive alike to the interests and happiness of both races and

JOHN POOL, DANIEL COLEMAN, Joseph S. Fowler, James H. Embry, George Williamson, SOLOMON POOL, WILLIAM A. GURTHRIE E. P. PHELPS,

ALEXANDER WHITE. The signers to the above address are all men of note, Mr. John Pool was United States Senator from North Carolina from 1867 to 1773. Mr. Joseph S. Fowler was United States Senator from Tennessee from 1865 to 1871. Mr. Dan-iel Coleman, of North Carolina, was Assistant Postmaster General under the became the law partner of Reverdy Johnson and ex-Senator Doolittle, forming the law firm of Johnson, Doolittle

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ica by President Grant, and served until about a year ago, when he resigned. Rev. Solomon Pool was professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina, and was afterward President of the university for several years. Wm. A. Gurthrie is a prominent lawyer and politician in North Carolina. John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, is the son of President Tyler. Rev. E. P. Phelps was a

Hayes elector for the State at large in. Virginia in 1876, and was a lay delegate from the State of Virginia to the General Conference of the Methodist Church which met in Cincinnati last May. Alex. White is an eminent lawyer, residing in Dallas, Tex. He was a member of Conwho stood by the Republican party in gress from Alabama in 1851-2, and again

the South as long as they considered it

A number of promine the face of popular opposition, was prepared and directed to be issued:

The undersigned, having earnestly supported the Remblican party in carrying out the principle. The property is carrying out the principle of the stated that they fully concur in it. Among these are Wm. R. The principle of the pri Rodman, for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Geo. W. Brooks, the United States District Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina, and C. S. Winstead, many years in the North Carolina Senate and at one time Speaker of the Senate. David P. Lewis, the Governor of Alabama from 1873 to 1874 and at that time the ablest Republican leader in the State, has written a letter to Mr. John Pool, dated Sept. 23, 1880, approving the address and giving his own able and decided views upon public affairs,

GRANT'S GAB.

Talk with Gen. Hancock on the Subject of the Grant-Fowler Inter-President's Mouth Not Such as Soldters Are Went to Employ-A Promise that the Charges Will Be Met if They Were Made by Gen. Grant-Army Officers at the Capital Sur-prised at Grant's Descent Into the

[New York Telegram to Chicago Times.] Gen. Hancock, when asked if he cared o say anything for publication about have said such harsh things about me. I cannot say that I believe he has said them. I have no positive proof, for example, of his saying that I am 'vain, ambitious and weak,' or that I have been 'crazy to be President for the last sixteen years.' All that I can interest myself about at all is the fact that Gen. Grant has partially confirmed, in a Chicago paper, the report previously published of language said to have been sed by him in conversation with Dr. Fowler, so that, as you see, I really have nothing out what must be called hearsay or second-hand evidence as to any of the things which ex-President Grant is reported to have said of me or about me to the Rev. Dr. Fowler." "Do you think it necessary for you to

take any notice of these statements, "It might be necessary for me to take notice of statements deliberately made to my prejudice by ex-President Grant, but I think I have grounds for hesitating to believe that Gen. Grant can have stacked my character. In the first place, neither he nor any man has any true foundation on which to attack my motives or my character; and, in the second place, ex-President Grant is an old soldier and a graduate of West Point, I am and must be slow to be-lieve that an old comrade in arms would attempt to blacken my motives or my character, even in a conversation not intended for publication. That is not a habit of soldiers."

"If you should deem it necessary to reply to Gen, Grant's alleged statements. suming it to be proved that he made them, in what form would you couch the reply?"
Smiling, Hancock replied: "1 really

"Would you put it as a letter?" To whom should such a letter "How have you supposed, hitherto, that Gen, Grant felt toward you person-

ally, General?"
"I have always supposed that he was a man who would never allow any illwill be might feel, if he felt any, to influence his conduct toward a brother soldier in ordinary conversation. I shall not be inclined to change my opinion, unless I am compelled to do so by the most indisputable evidence. Of course, I understand that the ex-President may desire to promote the Republican cause in politics; but there are two ways of promoting the cause which a man esocuses in politics. One way, if he is a Republican, is to advocate the Republian candidate; another way is to attack the Democratic candidate. The newsapers, I prefer to think, do ex-President Grant injustice in assuming that he has chosen the latter county Of course, if ex-President Grant has wrong-

fully assailed me, the public will not be long in finding it out; but I shall not make undue haste in the matter. This is all I have to say at present."

Presuming always that the reports of Grant's utterances are correct, the main opinion in army circles is that Gen. Grant has lost by stepping down into the political arena to meddle where he is not personally concerned. His attack upon Gen. Hancock is regarded as being in most execrable taste, and one that in the end must detract much from his own position of independence as a private gentleman. As one of the officers put "Gen. Grant has renounced his character of the sphinx, and has stepped down to become one of the party bosses. Another said: "I think I see in this how bitterly Gen. Grant regrets his defeat at Chicago, and how jealous he is of Gen. Hancock. Nothing but jealousy could have inspired this attack, and this very feeling of jealousy shows Gen. was the general estimate before he began to talk." An officer who served in Louisiana during 1876 and 1877 says that Gen. Grant's criticism of Gen. Hancock fact that during the winter of 1876 and 1877 Gen. Grant was intriguing to get James H. Embry, of Kentucky, was at one time on the bench, and afterward became the law roots and afterward became the la the question to be solved by Mr. Hayes. & Embry. Mr. Wm. G. Riley was that the latter will be fully able to take

Grant's administration. Mr. Geo. Williamson, of Louisiana, was appointed United States Minister to Central American other section of the Grant programme. Already Gen. Garfield has become a minor figure in the canvass, and if this Grant-Hancock controversy becomes very animated there is a danger that the Mentor statesman will be lost sight of entirely. It is remarked as part of Gen. Grant's plot to make Garfield insignificant-as he truly is-as a party leader, and keep the Galena politician as prominent a figure as possible. No one here sees how Gen. Garfield is to derive any advantage from this talk. The excessive importance given to Grant's utterances is only another evidence of his being the most prominent man in his party.

> Gen. Slocum's Denial of the State ment Relative to the Battle of Get tysburg.

Gen. Slocum, in an interview to-day with a reporter, bluntly said that if Gen. Grant said, as quoted, that Gen. Hancock did not choose the battle ground at Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg, then Gen. Grant lies. "For," said the General, "I was there, and I know. I heard Hancock say: 'This is the spot to make the fight, and here we will make it.' I not only saw Hancock at that place, but I stood there and heard him choose the spot, and had confidence enough in his generalship not to interfere." This from Slocum is severe on Grant, if Fowler reports him right, for he makes Grant say

He (Hancock) did not select the battle ground, as his dispatch to Gen. Meade shows, and thought of retiring from Cemetery Ridge, when Slocum came up and superseded him in So Grant was reported in the Commercial this morning, and Gen. Slocum comes forward with a denial, and says:

'I ought to know, for I was there.'

"STRANGELY FORGETFUL" (From the Philadelphia Times (Independent).) A month after the nomination of Gen. Garfield, and when Grant was sulking away in the mountains, an interview with him by L. G. Entright, an old Pacific friend of his, was reported in detail in the public journals, and never con-tradicted by Grant. In that interview Gen. Grant's conversation with the Rev.
C. H. Fowler, replied: "I find it hard to believe that ex-President Grant should safer man could be elected to the Chief interview was given in the party organs from Grant, as reported by Rev. Dr. Fowler, a prominent Methodist minister. The interview was so grossly vituperative, of both Hancock and the South, that it shocked even the friends of Garfield, and Grant hastened to modify the statements of his ministerial interviewer; but, after all the explanations that Grant made, he stands on record as falsifying himself about Gen. Hancock. When did Gen. cock? Was he truthful when he declared, after Hancock's nomination, that "No better or safer man could be elected to the Chief Magistracy," or was he truth-ful when he declared Hancock to be "Crazy to be President," and "Ambitions, vain and weak?" In one of these statements, like his directly-conflicting statements respecting the South, Gen. Grant told what he believed to be the truth, and in the other he could not when he vindicated the South, and commended Hancock as one of the best and safest men for the Presidency, he was when he condemned the South and Hancock he spoke immediately after conference with Garfield, Conkling, Cameron and Logan, who had gathered in Ohio to save Garfield's own Republican State to the party. Very many men of all parties will profoundly regret that Gen. Grant has been so strangely forget-ful of the integrity of his public opin-ions, and henceforth he will rank only with the desperate politicians who deluded him to defeat at Chicago, and whose friendship must be fatal to all his hopes of political success in the future. He has effaced all the little gilding that was left on the third-term banner, and that is an achievement for the country, but it is at a fearful cost of once freelyproffered homage to our great citizen

> AN EXHIBITION OF PARTISAN SPLEEN. [From the New York Herald (Independent).] report of Grant's conversation concerning Gen. Hancock certainly did him no service, but a great injury. It will not raise Gen. Grant in the esteem even of Republicans to see him descending to the abuse of a fellow-soldier, whose gal-lantry and devotion to the Union he has on previous occasions freely acknowledged. To say now, in the heat and excitement of a political canvass, that the Democratic candidate is vain, that he is mbitious of the Presidency, that his is petty character, only brings to everyments, and before he was moved by what will be generally esteemed partisan rancor, Gen, Grant said: "There are men in that organization (the Democratic party), men like Bayard, McClellan, Hancock and others whom I know. They are as loyal and patriotic as any man. Bayard, for instance, would make a splendid President. I would not be afraid of the others in that office." Recalling this language we may pass over what the General now says of his fellowsoldier as an ebullition of partisan spleen, which, as it is unworthy of him, the public ought to overlook and forget. It has no weight, nor any importance, except as it rouses a regret in generous minds to see so eminent a man so forget

REPUBLICANS FOR HANCOCK. ing a House Full of Men Who Can't

Stand Garfield. [From the New York Herald.] A meeting of a curious and significant character was held last evening in Chickering Hall. There were fully 2,000 people present, several hundred of whom Grant to be a much smaller man than were ladies of stylish and intelligent ap- In a recent speech delivered at Lewis pearance. The fact appeared that it burg, Tenn., John C. Burch, Secretary was a gathering of Republicans, who of the Senate and editor of the Nashville came together to indorse Hancock and | American, dealt with the "bugbear of during his stay comes with an ill grace to raise the wildest kind of applause at Southern claims." from Gen. Grant when it is a well-known every mention of his name. They out- A charge which is made by the Republican heroded Herod, and threw dyed-in-thewool Democrats entirely in the shade by their enthusiasm for the Democratic would have set up the Packard Government at once; but, this failing, he left meeting was called by the "National Association of Conservative Republican Finally, friends of Gen. Hancock say and Independent Voters," and the re-& Embry. Mr. Wm. G. Riley was I that the latter will be fully able to take sponses must have been gratifying to are of himself, but that he will be in no the managers. At 8 o'clock there en-

delphia, and followed by Col. H. H. Hadley, Gen. George P. Este, T. B. Wakeman, Gen. P. H. Jones, Col. E. M. Lee, Gen. H. G. Worthington, Paul S. Forbes, Samuel S. Patterson, John T. Green, George H. Mitchell, Col. Runkle, of Philadelphia, and other Re-publicans. Col. Forney took a seat on the right of the Chairman, Mr. Leonard Jerome, and was greeted with several

we find not only the soldier, patriot and states-man, but a gentleman. I confess I should like to see a gentleman of the old school in the seat of Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Gen, Hancock would as soon think of cutting off his right hand as of dismissing a soldier or an office-holder on account of his political preferences. Chairman Jerome then called upon Col. H. H. Hadley, who read the address of the Conservative Republican and Independent voters. It was an elaborate statement of reasons why the nomination at Chicago was an unfit one, and it said

of stainless private character, no breath of scandal has ever touched his fame. His career as a soldier was brilliant, and equalled by but few; his honor is unimpeachable, and of his patriotism and love of country there can be no question. In view of the orders and letters published while in command at Louisiana and Texas, his letter of acceptance, his more-recently-published communication to Gen. Sherman, there can be no doubt of his eminent -published communication to Gen. Sher-there can be no doubt of his eminent ability and thorough familiarity with the con-stitution of his country. And, because he is such a man, many of our members will vote for him, feeling that no injury can, under this administration, come to the country; yet they still remain Republicans.

Referring to the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer charges, the address says:

of Gen. Hancock:

If all these charges are true the American people, taking pride in their high position as voters, should join hands, irrespective of party, and bury this can-didate under the ruins of an unprecethink a fair and just review of Gen. Garfield's career in Congress proves him to be a man whose professions concerning measures are almost always inconsisten with his actions; that he is without fixedness of purpose or stability of character; in short, a 'political trimmer,' who, if President, would be controlled by the most reckless and objectionable leaders

of his party."
Col. Hadley said that in response to the circular of the Central Committee over ,100 former Republicans had signed the coll of the club, and that clubs were forming in every city of the country.

Col. John W. Forney was next introluced and said : "I like the style of your Chairman, so direct and straightorward. For myself, having been born Republican, when I go into the Demoparty. There is no party which now assails the importance of general freedom every moment that I am welcome. Not alone do I return, for I have an able with Gen. Butler at Pittsburgh, and on the platform were 125 men who had come out from the Republican ranks. There is a deep evangelization going on. Blaine may count and canvass and bully, but the fates have decided that Gen. Hancock is to be the next President. Whata man he is when you come to study him! What a study for the youth of our country! He will require the bravery of the philosophy of Lincoln. But Provhim appoint Republican soldiers, let him appoint Democratic soldiers, and then let him wind up the triumvirate by appointing a Confederate soldier. Gen. Hancock is the chosen instrument of national and international reconciliation, and the only elements hostile to this great man are the men paid for their persecutions of others and hired

for their hatreds," Dr. Mitchell, the President of the Hancock-English Republican Campaign Club of this city, having, as Chairman Jerome said, 974 members, spoke briefly in explanation of the mission of the club.

MR. JOHN J. McDonald, of Mount Sterling, Ill., a candidate on the Republican county ticket for State's Attorney, has investigated the charges against Garfield in connection with the Credit having come to the conclusion that "no honest man who will carefully read the evidence" can support the Chicago can-didate, he publicly announces himself in favor of Hancock's election,-Chicago

of this city and a life-long Republican. turns his back upon the radical party and espouses the cause of Hancock and English. This will be a severe loss to the Republican party, as he has been one of their most effective speakers, and a young man of promise,-Letter from

GEN. Sisson, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and long a prominent Republican leader, has espoused the cause of the hero of Gettysburg.

A RECENT great mass meeting of the Democracy in McCormick Hall, Chicago, was presided over by O. K. A. Hutchinson, a leading attorney and hitherto an ardent Republican. He says he can't stomach Garfield, and will cast his first Democratic vote for Hancock.

a Disloyal Person in Any Way

racy get the Presidency, as they now have the Senate and the House, they will bankrupt the Government by paying rebel war debts, for emancipated slaves, and property of Con-federates taken or destroyed by the Fed-eral army. That this is a lie out of whole cloth, every man in the South knows. But there are thousands and tens of thousands of Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Virginia and President of the District Court of Appeals from 1869 to 1873, and held two important consulates under Gen.

Care of himself, but that he will be in no hurry. He will first find out how much of these statements Gen. Grant will back over his own signature, and then sponses must have been grathing to the managers. At 8 o'clock there enhanced lie by the persistent mistered on the stage Mr. Leonard Jelook to for political information and guidance. Even if we desired so to do, the constitution forever prohibits us, without a change of that

histrument, which cannot be accomplished but with the consent and approval of a large proportion of the North themselves. The Four-teenth amendment to the constitution declares:
"Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such delts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and wold."

the right of the Chairman, Mr. Leonard Jerome, and was greeted with several rounds of applause. Mr. Jerome, in opening the meeting, said:

I am glad to meet so large a number of Republicans who, like myself, intend to vote for Gen. Hancock. We belong to that body of independent Republicans who only wish that the country shall be well governed. If ever there was a time when the ordinary lay voter could properly take it upon himself to break out of party traumels, this is the time. We are at peace with all the world and ought to be at peace between ourselves. And we would be at peace among ourselves if the Republican party for its own perpetual. The only object that the Republican party for its own perpetual. The only object that the Republican party has been to keep itself in power. We now are not Democrats and we are surely not Republicans, but a go-as-you-please party. We don't like the Republican Southern policy nor its financial schemes, and particularly we don't like Mr. Garfield. In Gen. Hancock we find not only the soldier, patriot and statesman, but a gentleman. I confess I should like which Republican partisans pursue us, upon the malignity with which they misrepresent us, we are doubly, trebly thankful to the noble is and of Northern patriots who have stood as a wall of fire between us and military despotism.

In the third session of the Fortieth Congress (1879-71), when Mr. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee or Approximation, the Approximation of the Committee or Approximation.

Appropriation bill established the Court of Claims, consisting of three Commissioners, "who shall consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and Government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the Robellion fer the use of the army of the United States in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States." That commission reports to Congress or all claims presented. There cannot be a claim reported upon by that court belonging to one who was disloyal to the Union. No claim of a disloyal person in any way arising out of the war can be paid or will ever be presented to the Court of Claims by Congress.

An address of the Democratic State the elective franchise; fifth, to the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs.

UNION GENERALS FOR HANCOCK. The following is a partial roster of the Generals of the Union army who have declared in favor of Gen, Hancock for

Gen. H. B. Bauning, Ohio.
Gen. Durbin Ward, Ohio.
Gen. John T. McMahon, Ohio.
Gen. James B. Steedman, Ohio.
Gen. James B. Steedman, Ohio.
Gen. Jacob B. Brinkerhoff, Ohio. Gen. Americus V. Rice, Ohio Gen. George W. Morgan, Ohio. Gen. Samuel F. Cary, Ohio. Gen. Aquila Wiley, Ohio. Gen. John P. Leedom, Ohio. Gen. Benjamin LeFevre, Ohio. Gen. M. L. Meilly, Ohio. Gen. H. H. Dodge, Ohio. Gen. Carrington, Ohio. Gen. James R. Slack, Indiana. Gen. M. D. Manson, Indiana Gen. W. S. Love, Indiana. Gen. Franklin Landers, Indiana. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, Kentucky. Gen. Cassins M. Clay, Kentucky. Gen. Whittaker, Kentucky. Gen. John M. Corse, Illinois. ien. John M. Palmer, Illinois, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, Illinois. Gen. John A. McClernand, Illinois. Gen, J. N. Stiles, Illinois, Gen, J. C. Black, Illinois, Gen. W. S. Canieron, Illinois, Gen. W. R. M. Wallace, Illinois, Gen. Herman Lieb, Illinois, Gen. Thomas J. Crittenden, Missouri, Gen. James Craix, Missouri, Gen. Robert R. Mitchell, Kansas, den. Charles W. Blair, Kansas. Gen, Charles Parsons, Kansas Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa. Gen. Robert R. Livingston, Nebraski Gen. W. W. Lowe, Nebraska. Gen. Samnel E. Brown, Colorado. Gen. Joseph Lane, Oregon. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, California. Gen. H. H. Sibley, Minnesota. Gen. Edward A. Bragg, Wisconsin. Gen. F. H. West, Wisconsin.
Gen. B. F. Partridge, Michigan.
Gen. Andrew T. McReynolds, Michigan.
Gen. John G. Parkhurst, Michigan. Gen. John Pulford, Michigan.

Gen. John Pulford, Michigan.
Gen. Monroe, Michigan.
Gen. Monroe, Michigan.
Gen. Monroe, Michigan.
Gen. J. H. Olney, West Virginia.
Gen. John W. Horn, Maryland.
Gen. John. P. Henley, Maryland.
Gen. Charles E. Phelps, Maryland.
Gen. Charles E. Phelps, Maryland.
Gen. W. H. Brady, Delaware.
Gen. George B. McClellan, New Jersey.
Gen. Gersham Mott, New Jersey.
Gen. Gersham Mott, New Jersey.
Gen. W. H. Sterling, New Jersey.
Gen. A. N. Dongherty, New Jersey.
Gen. At. N. Dongherty, New Jersey.
Gen. At. L. Pleasonton, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Wim. McCandles, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Wictor Lyle, Pennsylvania.
Gen. T. Kilby Smith, Pennsylvania.
Gen. T. Kilby Smith, Pennsylvania.
Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Pennsylvania. W. W. H. Davis, Per

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Pennsylvania.
Gen. H. Seymour Lansing, Pennsylvania.
Gen. E. G. Marshall, Pennsylvania.
Gen. E. G. Marshall, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Theodore S. West, Pennsylvania.
Gen. W. F. Smith, New York.
Gen. H. W. Slocum, New York.
Gen. Francis Sigel, New York.
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York.
Gen. James McQuade, New York.
Gen. James McQuade, New York.
Gen. D. C. McCallum, New York.
Gen. D. C. McCallum, New York.
Gen. Duncan G. Walker, New York.
Gen. Charles A. Dana, New York.
Gen. E. F. Jones, New York.
Gen. S. F. Crooks, New York.
Gen. Francis Dorr, New York.
Gen. Francis Dorr, New York.
Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, New York.
Gen. John B. Woodward, New York. Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, New York. Gen. John B. Woodward, New York. Gen. M. R. Patrick, New York. Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, New York. Gen. Daniel H. Butterfield, New York. Gen. James G. Grindlay, New York.

Gen. Charles J. Powers, New York. Gen. W. H. Benjamin, New York. Gen. Charles A. Johnson, New York. Gen. W. F. Rogers, New York. Gen. Duryes, New York. Gen. Varian, New York. Gen. R. B. Marcy, New York. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Connecticut. Gen. Darius N. Couch, Connecticut. n. Dwight Morris, Connecticut. Gen. James B. Coit, Connecticut. Gen. T. B. Crowley, New Hampshire Gen. Frank Jones, New Hampshire.
Gen. John G. Hagard, Rhode Island.
Gen. Charles H. Page, Rhode Island.
Gen. Charles W. Roberts, Maine.
Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett, Massachusetts.
Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Massachusetts.
Gen. Jonas P. French, Massachusetts.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP ON SEC-TIONALISM.

Gen. A. P. Martin, Massachusetts,

[From the Chicago Times.] It is a significant circumstance that radical New England, which first began the political warfare against the South. and whose natural sagacity earliest forcsaw that the conflict between the sections was inevitable, should be the first to incline to relinquish the sectional by mail yesterday."

warfare. The disposition in New England to abandon the sectional issue has been observed elsewhere than in Maine this year, and the movement toward reconciliation will be greatly strength-ened by the declaration of Robert C. Winthrop, which is printed herewith:

Winthrop, which is printed herewith:

Hosros, Oct. 2.

Robert C. Winthrop writes to the Post, stating that his name was used without his consent among the list of Vice Presidents at the Democratic rally Wednesday night. Mr. Winthrop says that for many years he has been an independent voter, and finally confesses that he is opposed to "any concerted array of solid Norths against solid Souths. The sectional antagonism and contentions are worthy of all reprobation, and never more so than when fomented and kept alive on the one side or the other for the purpose of probaging party power. They brought on the war, and they still interfere with the best fruits of peace. The condition of the freedment themselves, their prospects of education, and their secure enjoyment of all the partileges of citring-ship would, in my judgment, be far more hopeful if the pressure of a solid North were taken off from the Southern States, and if they could cease to feel, whether reasonably or unreasonably, that they were under the dominion of conquerors." After saying that he has no desire to vote on what the Electoral Commission did, or to find fault with President Hayes' administration, he concludes as follows: "Let me only add that I am not one of those who foresee dangers to our institutions or to the general prospective of the country in the success."

me only add that I am not one of those who foresee dangers to our institutions or to the general prosperity of the country in the success of the Democratic party, nor, in view of the great uncertainties of the result, does it seem worse to create a panic in advance by exaggerated partisan predictions. In my opinion there has never been a moment since the war ended when it would have been safer to intrust the Geographical to great a great of the the Communication. the Government to such a man as Gen. Han-ecck, with the assurance that it would be ad-ministered upon principles as broad as the constitution and as comprehensive as the

Mr. Winthrop, while refusing to be counted as a member of the Democratic organization, gives it as his deliberate judgment that the Presidential office can not only be trusted safely to the hands of Gen. Hancock, but that Hancock's election will greatly benefit all sections Committee of Alabama has been issued.

It thoroughly indorses Gen. Hancock's letter on the claims question, and, summing up, says: "Our party in Alaming up, s It thoroughly indorses Gen. Hancock's letter on the claims question, and, summing up, says: "Our party in Alabama stands committed by its platform, by the action of every department of the State Government, and by the Judges of its courts elected by it, first, to the acceptance of the result of the war; second, to the equal political rights of every citizen; third, to the faithful maintenance of the public credit, State and national, and unflinching opposition to repulliation of any public obligations; fourth, to the free and fair exercise of the extreme tendencies of both parties. With Gen. Hancock in the Presidential chair there will come, as they feel, a relief from the dead weight at the same time there will be no danger that a brake will be put on the wheels of the nation's political, social and material

> The Rings Rally for Garfield. The nomination of Secor Robeson for Congress by the Republicans of the First district of New Jersey was eminently

proper. In every sense a fit se Credit Mobilier jobber at the head of its national ticket. Landaulet Williams is an aspirant for the Senate from Oregon, and rests upon his past laurels as

Schuyler Colfax is urged, he says, to become a candidate for Congress, and he deserves that recognition from the Re-publicans, who vindicated his venality when he was caught with Ames' bait in his pocket. He was very quick to cer-tify to Garfield's "high integrity," and he stood on the same platform with him at Chautauqua, to give the party candidate the benefit of his moral support. Belknap has espoused the cause of Garfield warmly, though he was at first

indignant at the rejection of Grant, Thus far he has not been put forward for Congress, but he is biding his time, and is hopeful for political honors in the

Babcock is enlisted zealously in the cause, with a grateful recollection that Garfield made him the "sole voucher" for the expenditure of \$3,500,000 of appropriations voted to the Washington ring soon after the payment of the \$5, 000 De Golyer bribe.

Boss Shepherd proclaims from a mine in Mexico that, next to Grant, Gen. Garfield is the man after his own heart, And he has reason for this good opinion, considering what the Chairman Appropriation Committee did for him in the winter of 1872-73. He knows how Garfield became possessed of his house at Washington, and he holds in his own rands evidence that made him quail once and will do so again whenever he sees fit to use it.

Every one of the Credit Mobilier jobbers now living who shared with Garfield in that corruption is shouting loudly for his election. Dawes, Scofield, Pat-terson of New Hampshire, Wilson of Iowa, Bingham, Colfax, Allison, Logan, Kelley, and "the rest of them," as Ames contemptuously described the cattle he had bought, are engaged in one form or

It is a cause of satisfaction that these public thieves are solid for Garfield, and that they have thrust themselves to the front, so as to be seen and known of all men. Mr. Conkling must be gratified with the company of these associates, whom he never failed to sustain in the Senate, and with most of whom he entertained personal relations during the two terms of Grantism.

The people will be apt to make one job of the whole lot, and send them where they belong in November. If they had their just punishment, the majority of them would be cracking stone in a penitentiary. But while the statute of limitations may save the vile crew from any such penalty, they will be consigned to disgrace and exile. And with them, this administration, which came in by fraud, will go out in infamy, Hayes carrying with him more than three-fourths of the salary belonging lawfully to Mr. Tilden, John Sherman enriched by millions, and the others branded with public scorn,-New

" REBEL CLAIMS."

field Responsible for the Payment of Interests of Both Claimants and Attorneys Will Be Better Promoted by the Election of Garfield Than That of Hancock, and Thus Continue the Republican Party in Power-Address Remittances to Hon. Edward McPherson."

[Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.] The following is a copy of a circular here by a New York claim agent, who, under date of Oct. 2, says: "Inclosed I send you a copy of a circular received

[Confidential.]
suingrox, D. C., Sept. 30, 1890.
The letter of Gen. Hancock in payment of claims leaves no minds of those who know bim that minds of those who know him that aly carry out his views as therein and that he will "promptly veto" is looking to such compensation her be asked for loss incurred by a Sistes in the Rebellion by the nited States, and also that he will agrees the repeal of any and all urce making it possible for claiming pay as loval citizens. From Southern States, and by a great at Democratic members of Conbe South, have come expressions he and fully agreeing to the views Ben. Hancock.

3 complete by Gen. Garfield moon.

Army and point the "Act of the of July," there I have received la a awards, and that this measure receive the ardent support of Gen. Garfield in a speech upon the subject. Also, that Gen. Garfield strongly urged the extension of the time of the Southern Claims emmission upon both occasions when said ex-usion was made. It is extremely doubtful if the last extension of such time would have been made at all had it not been for the strong appeal made to the House by him, as you will see by referring to the Record, when the bill came up for consideration. Southern claimants, under the operation of the law creating the completion as you are said water and control of the law creating the completion. mission, as you are aware, were paid nearly \$5,000,000.

noted and thoroughly-conversant attorneys here in Washington, that the interests of both claimants and attorneys will be better promoted by the election of Garfield than that of moted by the election of Garfield than that of Hancock, and thus continue the Republican party in power, as the Republicans have ever been more favorable to the payment of all classes of claims than the Democrats. Wit-ness, as an example, the conduct of the War Claims Committee, Bragg, of Wisconsin, Chairman, at the last session of Congress. To accomplish this, many of the attorneys here have contributed liberally, and they now ask you to aid them all in your power. Any conhave contributed liberally, and they now ask you to aid them all in your power. Any contribution that you may see fit to make can be forwarded to your local correspondent here, with instructions as to its disposition, or sent to Hon. Edward McPherson, Secretary Republican Congressional Committee. Please be prompt, and make your response as liberally as you possibly can, for the demand is urgent, and the interest to be conserved is very great.

The telephone, the wonderful offspring of Edison's great mind, is an instrument which is now looked upon as indispensable to the world's good, but it, like a get out of humor and act in a very crooked

Mr. Charles Augustus Fitzmont is an enterprising but bashful young cotton clerk, whose place of business is on Carondelet street, and he is most warmly attached to a fair maiden who lives in an untown residence with a telephone in it. Oft the telephone has been used as a medium through which he has breathed words of heart-pounding love in the ears of the one he so fondly worshipped, and never did he know it to fail in the per-

knee against the other. At the time mentioned Charles had not seen his affinity for over forty-eight hours, and he determined to inform her of whom he was fondly dreaming that he would be up to the house that night and sey City section 150, the Brooklyn sec-sit out on the front porch with her and tion 150, and the Nyack section 100. All sigh at the moon. Seeking the telephone while no one was in the office, he said:

'Put me on with Mr. B,'s residence.' "All right, go ahead." "Is Miss Minnie at home?"

"Tell her to step to the 'phone, "Is that you, Charlie?" inquired a cooing voice skimming along the wire, "Yes, dearest, it's your own Charles." "Oh, Charlie, what made you stay away so long? You must come up to-

"The baby was born an hour ago," "Wh-at baby?"
"Your own baby," "My baby !" shricked the young wo-

man; "why, I'm—I'm surprised that you—you would say such a thing. I—I didn't expect it——" "Neither did I; I just heard it a moment ago." "You don't believe this-this fearful

report? Say—say you don't. You know I haven't got a baby. I never did have a baby in my life," howled the young in this case you have not used the pepwoman, in a frenzy.
"Ha! Ha! old fellow you feel so proud

you. It's a boy, and weighs twelve pounds, Good-by."
' Miss Bunter—I say, Miss Bunter." "Oh! Charlie, what is the matter?"
"Matter enough. I want to know the man's name who told you that scandalous out adding a little salt at first will cause falsehood. I'll have his gore before sun- it to have a bitter, if not unpleasant, rise. I'll follow him over sixteen differ- taste. The addition of salt removes this ent States to kill him. I'll crush him.

Tank taste and gives the appearance of smoothness. This is caused by the squint-eyed Bangs who brought that hellish lie to your ears?" "What lie, Charlie? What do you

"I wan to know who told you that—that I have baby born to me an hour ago to twelve pounds. Who boiled rice, which is perfectly in the addition of salt. Man

A pierci chriek was the only reply that came over the wire, and then Charles realized for the first time that there will be far more pleasant and agreeable was some dreadful mistake, that the telephone had become mixed, and he fainted.—New Orleans Times.

Gilhooly is talking about starting a new paper in Galveston, and was telling a friend about it. "You can borrow \$50 and start a new paper," said the friend encouragingly. "You durned fool! If I encouragingly. "You durned fool! If I could borrow \$50 what would I want to start a paper for? I want to start the paper so that I can borrow the \$50 .-Galveston (Tex.) News.

"Why don't you buy a power press?" inquired several enthusiastic Democrats as we were taking our locked-up pages of type through the streets on a wheelbarrow to a steam printing press owned by a rich firm. Why don't we buy the Bardman House, Woodbury block, and the Public Square? Why don't we raise h-l on \$4.50? It is easy to do all these things provided you have the collateral, but at this writing we confess we have not enough money to buy a cheese-press, Five Million Dollars—Confidential Circular in Retation to Southern Claims—"It is Considered That the Marshalltown (Iowa) Statesman.

Eveny Prince of the Royal family in Germany is taught when young some useful trade for the purpose of sobering the mind and bringing it face to face with the material world and the realities of life, and among the profusion of curiosities and artistic relies which crowd the Emperor William's private cabinet which explains itself. It was forwarded | may be seen specimens of book-binding, carving, carpentering and other handi-work performed by his sons and grand-

A REGULAR Staver-A cooper.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL will not visit us "WANTED-A new husband," Mrs.

CAL. WAGNER said Cincinnsti was not like Paris and the Cincinnatians hissed

SARA BERNHARDT took the "h" from her first name and placed it in the mid-

The theme of the new comic operetta Descret, the music of which is by Mr. Dudley Buck, relates to Mormonism. THEODORE THOMAS conducted the first horus rehearsal of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, for the May festival which takes place in 1882.

OLIVE LOGAN, writing from London, says that the music hall song, Oh, Mary Ann, Fie for Shame; I Tell Your Ma! is all the rage there now.

THE custom-house officers in New York carefully inspect the inside of fishing rods. Sarah Bernhardt can't slip into the country in that fashion.

A Primuno paper says that Mary Anderson is billed to play in New York for five weeks in December. It takes the handsome Mary to spin out time. MISS ANNA DICKINSON announces an

intention of returning to the lecture platform, but will still prosecute her various dramatic projects, lecturing on Danton and giving readings from her play, Aurelian. A new star in New York is Lillian

Spencer, and she is only 16 or 17 years old. She is a little thing no bigger than Lotta. But she has a voice that was monthled for tragedy. Hereareer promises to be an interesting one. "Well, what do you think of X,'s new five act tragedy?" "Hum! There were five of us in our box, not bad judges of a

play as judges go, and we all agreed that one act should have been omitted." "Indeed! Which act?" "Well, no two of us agreed on that point," A STATEMENT published in this country that "the whole performance of the

Passion Play at Oberammergan has been so deteriorated and vulgarized that, after this year, no representation of it is to be allowed," is totally and unequivocally denied in the Munich papers. ALL that the American public knows of Sarah Bernhardt is that she is an ex-

travagant woman, both in purse and character, lean to boniness, on the shady side of five and thirty, capricious, unre-liable, a shrewd dabbler in the arts, who has made a vast success by clever puffery of herself .- Brooklyn Eagle. THE moment the death of Miss Neilson was known the vigilant police of Paris sealed the doors of her room at the Hotel

Continental. After the investigation the seals were broken and it was found that the window leading to the piazza was open all the time, and any one walking on the outside could easily have stepped into the room. The sealing process doesn't seem to have been worth a con-

THE beautiful play, Hazel Kirke, which will be performed at the Madison Square Theater to-night for the 253d time, has won the laurels, having accomplished the longest run on record. played through the present season, as there seems no signs of abatement in the attendance, and, like Tennyson's Brook, it looks as if it will go on forever .- New York Commercial Advertiser,

THE musical festival to take place in The musical festival to take place in New York City in May, 1881, will undoubtedly be the grandest musical event eyer held in this country. Some idea may be formed of the vastness of the undertaking when it is understood that the estimated expense is some \$70,000, about one-half of which is already subscribed. The chorus, which has been successfully organized, numbers nearly twelve hundred carefully selected voices

nen, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association; another New York section of 200 meet at Trinity Chapel; the Newark section number 200; the Jerhave weekly rehearsals.

The Use of Condiments. The general definition of this word is,

"a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning. Some-thing used to give relish to food and to gratify the taste," To the question, why do you use pepper on your food? you reply, because you relish the taste of the pepper. A little thought will, perhaps, convince you that you mistake its use. Is it not more probable that the addition of condiments brings out the flavor of the article of food on which it is placed. As a general thing pepper and mustard are not used on fruits. Carrying out this view, if condiments are used simply to bring out fully the latent flavor of the dish, they could with equal propriety be used on fruit. This is, in fact, the case. To convince yourself of this, use pepper on strawberries, and you will find in thom a flavor more delicious than you have ever experienced before. You will further discover that

The use of salt is as improperly unand happy that you have to indulge in a joke, do you. Allow me to congratulate you. It's a boy, and weighs twelve the acid in the salt being the preservative element. When used with vegeta-ble food, but not in such quantities as to

per for its taste.

the farina or starch. We use pepper and mustard on food for the purpose of bringing out the flavor of the article on which it is placed. boiled rice, which is perfectly insipid without the addition of salt. Many people prefer it flavored with sugar. It will be found that when sugar is used it seasoned with salt, although not strong enough to detect the taste,

The density of the water of Lake Mono is remarkable, being just the

reverse of that of Lake Tahoe, in which the body of a drowned person never returns to the surface. For bitterness and promiscuous meanness the waters of They contain so much alkali that on a windy day the lake is a regular tub of soap-suds. The writer has seen a wall of lather five feet thick along the whole of that shore against which the waves were beating. Occasionally the waves would take up a bunch of this lather as big as a bushel basket and carry it several hundred feet inland. So buoyant are the waters of the lake that quite a party of men may navigate them on a raft made of four or five dry cottonwood poles. Out in the lake are islands of rock (lava-like concretions), through which springs of water boil up. The water of these springs is like that of the lake, and at a point where there are eight or ten feet of water, it is a sort of fountain. A column of fresh water some three feet in diameter is projected upward with such force that it rises to a height of at least two feet above the general level of the lake in the form of a mound or knoll, and makes a rippling noise that can be heard a considerable distance. But for the fact that this fountain has a depth of eight or ten feet of water to contend against, it would probably rise to a considerable height in the air, -San Francisco Chronicle.

Ir is asserted that half of Thoreau's manuscripts have not yet been published.